that are empirical and verifiable, but even with that restriction much important material has been neglected. This is particularly true of materials in the field of political science. . . . The fact that so many of the studies cited are American in origin is in part a reflection of the great interest shown in these problems by social scientists in the United States, and in part the result of the writer's own background and training; he has tried, but with only moderate success, to do at least partial justice to the contributions of investigators in other countries." (p. 213) Despite this statement we must still feel, with Donald Young, that "Dr. Klineberg has given form and direction to a previously unstructured area of social knowledge."

The survey organizes the literature into four major sections: personality in relation to nationality, national stereotypes, attitudes and their modification, and influences making for aggression. Each section provides a documented review of the literature with the various studies integrated to provide as much coherence as can be imposed on the scattered and at times conflicting studies. The gaps in the studies are pointed out and many research questions raised.

The reader of this survey will inevitably be impressed with the evidence "of the possibility of applying scientific method to the study of international relations" plus the need for more and better coordinated research in this field.

Klineberg's review is oriented toward the major problems raised in the UNESCO directives to the Director-General. There is, therefore, no explicit unifying social science theory which binds the whole together. The writer does his best to bring coherence into the data available and is eminently fair in reporting the relevant research. This "practical" structuring of the volume leads to difficulties. Both the analysis of personality and nationality (Chapter II), and national stereotypes (Chapter III) conclude with questions concerning the relation of information and attitudes; yet the analysis of attitudes and their modification (Chapter IV) is unable to present any definite answers. Bypassing of theoretical problems leaves the relation of stereotypes, opinions and attitudes unclear; but perhaps this is an asset rather than a liability. Precisely because there is an eclectic orientation toward research, all readers, regardless of theoretical bias, will find significant research studies reported, promising research methods referred to, significant research areas delineated.

This combination of volumes; Cantril's which provides so many hypotheses from so many different perspectives, and Klineberg's which reviews so many previous studies and refers to so many research techniques; should provide any research worker with the orientation needed to make further contributions to this field. To the reader not ready to do research, these volumes summarize, in stimulating fashion, the present state of knowledge and thinking in the social sciences concerning problems of peace and war.

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MAUCORPS, PAUL

Psychologie des Mouvements Sociaux. Paris: Presses Universitaires de France, 1950. 128 pp.

The aim of M. Maucorps' book is to describe research findings and techniques that he feels should be known to

anyone who wants to undertake a study of the psychology of social movements. Most of the work described here has been done in the United States during the past two decades. At least 80% of the references are to American books and periodicals.

The result is that this little book should be especially useful to persons who do not have easy access to American literature and to the many students abroad who want to know what is going on in the United States and who may not be quite up to reading the works in English.

But the emphasis on research done in the United States, while perhaps thoroughly justified in terms of the special opportunity Americans have had in the last decade to cultivate this field, may give the reader the impression of even more lopsidedness than actually exists. For example, there is no mention of the important implications for an understanding of social movements that are to be found in the work of Piaget (Geneva) on the formation of concepts and the function of symbols, the significant work now going on in the psychological laboratories at Cambridge University under the direction of F. C. Bartlett on the role of expectancies and motivation in learning, or the work of Van Lennep (Utrecht) on panic formation.

M. Maucorps ranges widely in his report of studies. He is concerned with research that deals with the nature and measurement of attitudes and opinions, with methods of propaganda analysis, with sociometric techniques, with the insights to be derived from psychotherapy, and the studies of leadership.

American readers will be interested in the selection of material made by an author outside the American culture scene who reports on what seems to him to be useful. The American reader is also more than likely to be considerably embarrassed by the knowledge the author shows of the research now going on in the United States and will almost inevitably have to compare himself unfavorably with an author who is so well versed in the research going on outside his own native milieu.

The author's primary concern with techniques of investigation and examples of the types of results to be derived from them has led him away from the real problem implied in the title of the book: Why do social movements arise, flourish, and decline or expand? In other words, the emphasis on the tools of research has tended to neglect some of the more basic questions concerned with what these tools are for in terms of what the essential problems are that need to be answered if we are to understand the "why" of social movements. However, as a review of some of the more important tools so far devised, this book is certainly an outstanding contribution.

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COUNTS, GEORGE S. AND NUCIA LODGE

The Country of the Blind. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1949. xx, 368 pp. $4.00.

In recent years, a number of studies have been issued which seek to reveal the frightening condition of personal liberty, science and the arts inside the Soviet Union by translating pertinent governmental edicts and speeches of the Communist Party leaders. These can be extremely illuminating when properly selected and presented within a suitable